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Hence, this work assumes the oscillator frequency ω is large in order to simplify the study of the behavior of the curves describing the real and imaginary parts of the complex susceptibility (χ) as functions of H_0 , which is the purpose of this work.

From these and other considerations, it is possible to estimate the form of the curves of real and imaginary susceptibilities versus H_0 . It appears that the imaginary part of susceptibility (χ) assumes the form of a symmetrical Gaussian error curve (that is, the normal distribution curve) with a maximum at a certain value H_0^1 of H_0 , equal to the oscillator frequency divided by the ratio of magnetic and mechanical moments. The curve of real susceptibility versus H_0 has a minimum to the left of the above-mentioned H_0^1 and a maximum to the right of H_0^1 ; the point of inflection is at H_0 itself.

Actually, only qualitative results are known, since the ratio of the real and imaginary susceptibilities to the static susceptibility were studied. Further experimental data on the absolute values of the real and imaginary susceptibilities are necessary to verify results.

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